

tion on its anterior border; no erect hairs on the antennal scapes; antennal scrobes much shallower; petiole lacking the sharp lateral carinae; and postpetiole without the long, distinct, ventral tooth.

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#### A NEW REARED METEORUS FROM TASMANIA (HYMENOPTERA : BRACONIDAE).

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The following description is offered at this time in order to provide a name for a new species of *Meteorus* sent me by L. J. Dumbleton, of the New Zealand Plant Research Bureau, who is conducting studies in biological control involving this parasite.

#### *Meteorus dumbletoni*, new species.

This belongs in the same group as the Palearctic *ictericus* (Nees) and the Nearctic *trachynotus* Viereck, which are characterized especially by possessing an unusually long radial cell which virtually attains the extreme apex of the wing. From those two species it may be immediately distinguished by its blackish posterior legs. Structurally it appears to be almost identical with *trachynotus*, but the abdomen is more slender, in its widest part being distinctly narrower than the base of the propodeum, and the malar space is slightly longer.

*Female*.—Length about 4 mm. Head very slightly wider than thorax; temples strongly receding; occipital carina well developed, complete; eyes strongly convergent; face about as long as its width at base of clypeus, and entirely smooth; malar space more than half basal width of mandible; ocellular line about twice diameter of an ocellus; antennae 30- and 31-segmented, respectively, in the two females at hand.

Notaulices sharply impressed, more or less foveolate; mesonotal lobes smooth; propodeum gradually declivous, irregularly rugulose reticulate, not excavated behind; mesopleuron mostly smooth, with a nearly complete foveolate longitudinal furrow; hind coxa smooth, with only weak setigerous punctures toward base; first abscissa of radius slightly shorter than second and less than half as long as first intercubitus; radial cell going practically to wing apex; recurrent vein entering first cubital cell; nervellus distinctly longer than lower abscissa of basella.

Abdomen slender; first tergite irregularly longitudinally striate, more than twice as long as broad at apex and with two distinct fossae before spiracles, its ventral margins completely separated; remaining tergites polished; ovipositor sheath about as long as abdomen.

Head entirely honey yellow except for the ocellar region, which is more or less piceous; antenna black, scape piceous; prothorax and mesonotum concolorous with head; remainder of thorax black or blackish; tegulae honey yellow; wings hyaline, membrane of stigma uniformly brownish yellow; anterior legs yellowish, their tibiae and tarsi more or less infuscated; middle legs piceous; posterior legs blackish; first tergite black, remainder of abdomen piceous except apical segments, which are brownish yellow.

*Male*.—Essentially like the female: antennae 32-segmented; scutellum blackish.

*Type locality*.—Hobart, Tasmania.

*Type*.—U. S. National Museum, No. 53341.

Described from two females and three males reared from *Tortrix postvittana* Walker on apple, in February, 1937. Two paratypes are returned to Dr. Dumbleton.

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A NEW SPECIES OF HETEROGASTER FROM THE SOUTHERN  
PART OF THE UNITED STATES (HEMIPTERA:  
LYGAEIDAE).

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Although the genus *Heterogaster* is represented in the Palearctic Region by at least nine species, only one species, *H. behrensii* Uhler 1876, has hitherto been recognized from the United States. However, there occurs in Texas, a distinct member of the genus which has frequently been misidentified as *behrensii*. In order to make a name available it seems advisable to publish a description of this Texas species.

***Heterogaster flavicosta*, new species.**

Color black. The following parts pale yellow: Apical half of tylus, a small spot before base of head, narrow lateral margin posteriorly, a somewhat elongate fascia at base of pronotum and another short fascia at apex of scutellum, narrow